

THE NEW YORK SUN.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1866.

To Advertisers.

We would again remind our advertising patrons that their favors will be "too late for classification," unless handed in at our counter before nine o'clock. We keep our publication open for the reception of advertisements until 11 o'clock P. M., but do not classify them after nine o'clock.

Agricultural Prospects in the South.

THE necessities of the country require that all the products of labor should this year be swelled to the utmost extent of our producing capacity. The more we produce, the richer we will be as a nation, and as a natural consequence the lighter will be the financial burden which now weighs heavily upon the shoulders of the people. We believe that the agricultural and mechanical products of the North will this year be far greater than ever known before, provided, of course, that no extraordinary cause intervenes to prevent; but, at the South, we regret to say, the indications are much less favorable. The products of the South are almost exclusively agricultural, and are chiefly confined to three or four staple articles, of which cotton is the most prominent. There are several circumstances that indicate an unfavorable result in the production of the South for the present year, among which may be mentioned the impoverished condition of the planters and the want of harmony between them and the freedmen. The vicissitudes of war have left a large class of Southern producers with nothing but their land. Their surplus money was exhausted either by voluntary contributions to, or the merciless taxation of the rebel government; their stock and other available personal property went to the maintenance of the rebel armies, and now they are powerless to recommence the pursuit of industry for the want of means to replenish the waste. Previous to the war the annual cotton production of the South was not far from four million bales, which, at present prices, would be worth nearly seven hundred million dollars. There is no doubt that the crop for the present year might be made nearly as large, if it were not for the unfavorable circumstances already alluded to. But instead of four million bales, it is calculated by the most reliable statisticians that the crop for the current year will not exceed one million eight hundred thousand bales, while it will probably fall considerably short of that amount. The causes that thus affect the production of cotton will likewise operate in the same proportion against the tobacco, sugar, rice, corn, and minor crops. Therefore, it is apparent that Southern products for the year will fall nearly one-half short of the producing capacity of that section. This loss is greatly to be regretted, and the more so because it might be prevented. So far as the disagreements between the planters and the freedmen are concerned, we feel confident that the trouble results chiefly from an unwillingness of the former to treat their recent slaves as freedmen *de facto*. The negroes have all their lives been accustomed to work for nothing and to receive rather questionable treatment besides; and it is not likely that they would now persist long in refusing to work for reasonable pay and decent treatment. The planters who have not the means with which to restock and repair their plantations might be supplied with the requisite means by Northern capitalists, if they would only convince the latter class of the safety of such investments. Northern money-lenders are too shrewd to run needless risks, and they are not inclined to invest in the improvement of the South until the Southern people shall have accepted the situation contentedly, and settled down quietly to resume the peaceful pursuit of industry. The interests of the South and of the whole country demand that they shall do this, and if they are so devoted to their section as they profess to be, they will no longer hesitate what course to pursue.

France, Mexico and the United States.

There is no cause for further speculation concerning the respective positions of our Government and that of France, relative to the hitherto mysterious Mexican question. The official information that was transmitted to Congress on Tuesday by the Secretary of State, and which was published in yesterday's Sun, sets at rest all doubts upon that subject. The essence of the whole matter is simply this: France is willing to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, on condition that the United States will give assurance that it is not their intention "to impede the consummation of the new order of things in Mexico." On the other hand, our Government declares that these conditions cannot be complied with, and that MAXIMILIAN will not be recognized under any circumstances. This is the present situation of affairs, and it only remains to be seen what will be the consequence of the wide difference which is apparent in the positions of the two governments. Evidently there is the ground-work of a quarrel in the antagonistic views of France and the United States, but it is also plain that there is no danger of trouble so long as the latter refrain from enforcing their views by force of arms. We know the position that France holds in respect to Mexico, and it is for our Government to decide whether it will at this time inaugurate a war with France for the sake of Mexico. If the President, his Cabinet and Congress are of the opinion that the country can now afford to incur a war with the most powerful European nation, in defense of an abstract principle which does not directly affect this nation at all, then we shall have a war with France. We venture to say, however, that such a conclusion will not be reached until Congress shall have first decided how the country can best meet the financial obligations that already press upon it, as the result of the recent war. Such luxuries cannot be indulged in every year.

Political Muddle About Recorder Hoffman's Successor.

IF the Legislature will abolish the institution known as the New York Board of Supervisors they will be entitled to credit for having done a good thing. That office was created by the Legislature a few years ago, with the ostensible object of holding the corrupt tendencies of the municipal officers in check, but in reality it has proved to be only an extra expense to the city—its virtue having not yet been discovered. Here is an indication of its character: The law gives the Board of Supervisors the power of appointing the Recorder, in case of a vacancy, and it is now their duty to select a successor for Mr. HOFFMAN. Instead of appointing a good and competent man, independent of party considerations, the Supervisors are at a "dead lock" upon the question—the two Republican

members insisting that a man of their political faith shall be chosen, and the two Democratic members claiming that Mr. HOFFMAN's successor shall be a Democrat. Thus the matter stands, and there is no prospect of coming to an agreement. Mention the business of the Recorder's court is accumulating, and the criminal interests of the city are neglected. But the matter is not likely to end there. A movement is on foot to have the Legislature pass an act calculated to take the power of appointment from the Supervisors and give it to the Governor. This plan, if successful, would secure a Republican successor to Mr. HOFFMAN, but a difficulty looms up in this project, also, owing to the doubtful competency of the Legislature to confer such power upon the Governor, the Constitution declaring that all local offices must be filled by the local authorities in case of vacancy. Therefore, the partisanship of the Board of Supervisors is likely to not only endanger the criminal interests of the city, but also to get the office of Recorder into a complete muddle.

Too Many Men by Fifty-five Thousand.

SENATOR WILSON'S bill for regulating the military peace establishment, of which notice was given several days ago, was introduced in Congress yesterday. It provides that the strength of the regular army shall consist of sixty regiments of infantry, eight of artillery, and ten of cavalry, which will make an aggregate force of about eighty thousand men. Mr. WILSON is Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and as the bill is doubtless the joint work of that committee, it will be strongly supported. But we hope it will be defeated. This country has no need whatever for a standing army of such proportions as that proposed by Senator WILSON. The minimum cost of the army, per man, is estimated at one thousand dollars per year, at the present time—that is, the pay, clothing, rations, transportation, etc., of every man in the army entails the average cost stated. Therefore, such an establishment as that contemplated in Mr. WILSON'S bill would make the aggregate expense of the standing army eighty million dollars per year, to say nothing of the cost of munitions, accoutrements, etc. Now fully fifty millions of that amount might just as well be saved. There is no necessity for an army of more than twenty-five thousand men, and all in excess of that number will only take away so much from the productive labor of the country, in addition to the cost of maintenance. The nation has a million of veteran soldiers scattered throughout the States, who can be depended upon for service at very short notice in case of an emergency. Then why not save this fifty millions a year, which is so urgently needed?

The Proposed Ann Street Outrage.

IN accordance with the Ann Street Job Ordinance, which was the culminating swindle of the Common Council that vanished with the old year, we observe that public notice has been given to the effect that application will be made to the Supreme Court, on the 27th instant, "for the appointment of Commissioners to widen and extend Ann Street, from Broadway to Fulton street." This is, unquestionably, the boldest imposition that has been practiced upon the city for many years. The widening of a street is always regarded as a matter of the greatest importance, because of its direct bearing upon public and private interests. We have never before known an instance in which such a project was authorized without having first been carefully considered, discussed and deliberated upon for weeks; and even then the wishes of the people immediately interested were always consulted. But in the case of the Ann Street job, the whole scheme was rushed through in four days, without the public having a chance to express their opinion; without consultation with the parties whose buildings are to be torn down, but in direct opposition to their wishes and their interests. The scheme has been denounced as an outrage by the business men and property owners along the whole line of the proposed job, and nobody has, so far, said a public word in its favor. It is a cap-sheaf of deliberate, unmitigated rascality, and in that light it is viewed by every honest citizen.

A Heavy Master Out.

THE War Department has promulgated an order which honorably discharges from the volunteer service one hundred and twenty-two Major and Brigadier Generals. Among the number are many officers who have achieved world-wide reputations for their gallant services during the rebellion, and the act of mustering them out is in no respect intended as a measure of censure. Many of the officers thus designated will not be lost to the service, however. They held positions in the regular army when the war broke out, and they were simply detached from their posts temporarily in order to accept higher places in the volunteer service. The action of the War Department in discharging so many general officers is a part of the work of reducing the military establishment and curtailing expenses, which has been steadily in progress for several months. There are still many officers whose services can soon be dispensed with, and department commanders have been notified to report all such at once, in order that they may be mustered out.

Female Criminals.

THE October number of the Edinburgh Review contains some interesting statistics relative to "Life in the Criminal Class." In regard to female criminals it says: In the report of last year's prisoners we are told that women, when criminal, are worse than the men; for that while female convicts are little more than a third of the whole number, forty-two per cent. of the women in jail last year had been convicted before, to thirty-four per cent. of the men; and again, that of convicts who had been in prison above ten times before, there were 3,775 women to 1,175 men. Nobody could be surprised at this who had learned anything of the life led in our female prisons, either by observation or from reports and books. One of the worst results of such mistakes as are at this moment in full operation among us is that a general impression has been created that women, once bad, are utterly hopeless; and that the only alternative for them is to be shut up in prisons like wild beasts in cages, incessantly terrifying their keepers, and being let loose to ravage society, like escaped animals of prey, which are the curse of all who live within the range of their haunts. Much of this impression is due to those very violent and wild acts of criminality which have been provoked by invidious management in prison; and such evidence must be set aside before any judgment can be formed at all. That evidence excluded, and the facts of the rescue and restoration of a few women in England, and of a very large proportion of the female convicts in Ireland being duly recognized, it must be acknowledged that no fair chance of redemption has yet been generally offered to that miserable portion of our criminal class. Most miserable they are, for the most part, prostitutes, or ruined by betrayal and poverty; with intellectual powers not only low but torpid; with fierce passions, animal and affection-

al; and with these, in the closest and most perplexing combination, a duplicity and power of intrigue beyond all fathoming. If no men understand such beings as these (unless it be their companions in crime and their selfish lovers), neither can honest and decent women understand them. Otherwise than by long and hard experience; and otherwise the difficulty of their case. Neither judge nor jury, neither chaplain nor matron, neither doctor nor warder, enters at all into the mind and feelings of a being who seems to be made up of the idiot and the intriguer, the infant and the devil, the ferocious animal and the fanatical idolater, the Beldam empress and the victim under the wheels of the Juggernaut car.

Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey.

THESE two monarchs, a few years ago, so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, are both descendants of American ladies; the one a grandson and the other a great-grandson. The ladies were born in the same neighborhood, on the island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and Miss S. The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France and was married to M. de Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense. Some time after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter, Hortense, was married to Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by this marriage. But now for the romance of the affair. Josephine's bosom friend, the lady of the island of Martinique, some time before she died, left a vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers made prisoners, but the corsair ship was, in turn, attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S. was carried by them to Constantinople and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself, and she soon became the chief lady in his seraglio, and Sultan of Turkey, Mahmoud II. was her son; Abdul Medjid was the son of Mahmoud, and the present Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan is the grandson of Mahmoud. Thus, the two sovereigns, who occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are descended from two American Creole girls, who were playmates in their youth, and as remarkable for their beauty and excellent dispositions as for their varied and singular fortunes. Both these women, in the height of their power, remembered the friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the relatives of the Sultaness left the island of Martinique and settled at Constantinople, where their descendants still reside and enjoy the favor of the Sultan. The Sultaness died in 1811, the Empress Josephine in 1814.

Financial News, Markets, &c.

New York, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 6 P. M.—The afternoon quotations of the general stock market, compared with those of yesterday afternoon, show, with some few exceptions, an advance of from 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. Governments, by the same comparison, were fractionally higher. Gold closed at 139 1/2. Money remains very easy, and there was a large supply on call at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull and nominal at 108 1/2 a 109 for 60-days bankers'. On "closed-to-day" Flour opened a shade firmer, but closed dull and drooping. Wheat opened firmer, but closed dull and heavy. Corn was heavy and declining. Oats were dull. Pork was decidedly higher. Beef was steady. Lard was firmer. Whiskey was steady.

STOCKS—FIRST BOARD.	
1800 U. S. 6's, 121	100 Cam. Coal Pk., 43 1/2
500 U. S. 6's, 120	100 Oniektalver M., 43 1/2
100 U. S. 6's, 120	100 West Union Tel., 43 1/2
5000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Marquette M., 13 1/2
1000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Atlantic M. R., 12 1/2
2500 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Central Coal, 13 1/2
7500 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 N. Y. Cen. R., 95
2500 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Erie R., 95
5000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 P. & O. R., 95
1000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Pitts. F. & C. R., 95
1500 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Reading R., 102 1/2
3000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 N. J. R., 102 1/2
6000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Mich. C. & N. R., 102 1/2
10000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & E. R., 102 1/2
15000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & N. R., 102 1/2
20000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & D. R., 102 1/2
25000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & A. R., 102 1/2
30000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & P. R., 102 1/2
35000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & O. R., 102 1/2
40000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & W. R., 102 1/2
45000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & C. R., 102 1/2
50000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & S. R., 102 1/2
55000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & T. R., 102 1/2
60000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & B. R., 102 1/2
65000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & F. R., 102 1/2
70000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & L. R., 102 1/2
75000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & H. R., 102 1/2
80000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & G. R., 102 1/2
85000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & K. R., 102 1/2
90000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & J. R., 102 1/2
95000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & I. R., 102 1/2
100000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & N. R., 102 1/2

SECOND BOARD.	
4000 U. S. 6's, 121	1500 Reading R., 102 1/2
20000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	500 Mich. C. & N. R., 102 1/2
10000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 Mich. C. & N. R., 102 1/2
27000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & T. R., 102 1/2
3000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & S. R., 102 1/2
5000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & D. R., 102 1/2
10000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & A. R., 102 1/2
15000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & P. R., 102 1/2
20000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & W. R., 102 1/2
25000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & C. R., 102 1/2
30000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & S. R., 102 1/2
35000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & T. R., 102 1/2
40000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & B. R., 102 1/2
45000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & F. R., 102 1/2
50000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & L. R., 102 1/2
55000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & H. R., 102 1/2
60000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & G. R., 102 1/2
65000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & K. R., 102 1/2
70000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & J. R., 102 1/2
75000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & I. R., 102 1/2
80000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & N. R., 102 1/2
85000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & O. R., 102 1/2
90000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & P. R., 102 1/2
95000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & W. R., 102 1/2
100000 U. S. 6's, 120 1/2	100 M. & C. R., 102 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Trochoc are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and Asthmatic Troubles. 118

Brown's "Vermifuge Combit"—This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so harmful to children. Be sure to obtain the "Vermifuge Combit," which has been used with good success. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cents a box. 324

Frozen Ears, Noses and Chills should be treated with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor; it takes away all inflammation. Only 25 cents a box. Depot 43 Liberty St., N. Y. 117

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly relieves Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, and all nervous affections, and a few doses always effect a cure. Wholesale Depot, 161 Grand St., Brooklyn, E. J. 405

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Laxative A positive, prompt and pleasant cure for Constipation, Piles and Dyspepsia. For sale by J. B. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass., and by all druggists. 425

Dr. J. H. Schenck will be at his Rooms, 25 Bond St., N. Y., on Tuesday next, and every Tuesday thereafter. 253

Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, 625 Broadway, No. 630. Howe Sewing Machine Company. For sale by J. B. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass., and by all druggists. 425

DEATHS.

BECK—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, Rachel W., eldest daughter of William and Ann E. Beck, in the 30th year of her age. The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, 325 West 16th St. at 10 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11th, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 444 W. 11th St. 111

GRAHAM—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Catherine Graham, aged 51 years, 1 month and 15 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11th, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 251 St. bet. 10th and 11th aves. from thence to St. Peter's Cemetery, Bergen, N. J. 360

LEVICK—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 9th, Mr. James Levick. His friends and relatives, also the members of Monitor Lodge, No. 528, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 11th, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 121 Union Square, 121

DEATHS.

McCONNEIGHTY—On Wednesday, the 9th inst. John Thomas, the beloved son of Alexander and Bridget McConneighty, aged 4 years and 9 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 183 Leonard St. (this Thursday) afternoon, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock. 113

VOLLMAR—On Tuesday, Jan. 9th, at his late residence, 113 Ave. A, Paul Vollmar, in the 53d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. 257

TRADE NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE JOURNEMEN Plunkers' Protective Society will be held at 1st Bowers, on Thursday evening, Jan. 11th, at 7 P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of THEO. FIREHOPE, President. R. PUCKER, Sec. 6

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION PROTECTIVE Association, No. 1 of Brooklyn.—A general meeting of the above society will be held at their rooms, 214 Hicks St., on Thursday, Jan. 11th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers; and all members in arrears will be asked to pay up at this meeting, will be elected from the books. By order WILLIAM INGRAM, Pres. THOMAS EARLY, Sec. 258

UMBRELLA MAKERS UNION.—A Regular meeting will be held at their rooms, 193 Bowers, this Thursday evening, Jan. 11th, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. The special business of the evening will be the election of officers. H. KIDGAL, Pres. CHAS. WROCK, Sec. 116

SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. O. H. BROOKLYN, L. I.—A GENERAL meeting of the above order will be held at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 11th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. N. B. All officers and members are requested to attend as there is business of importance to be transacted. By order of PHILIP CLARE, G. P. THOS. DONLEN, G. A. S. 253

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION—In honor of the delegates to the English Congress, will be given at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday Evening, Jan. 11th. Admission 75 cents. 415

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE YOUNG Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, of N. Y., at their hall, cor. of 34th St. and 5th Ave., this Thursday evening, Jan. 11, 1866. Speaking by Geo. P. Kennedy, Esq., of New York, singing by Mr. Keenan and Miss Canavan, and others. F. J. GALLAGHER, Pres. PHILIP RILEY, Vice Pres. WM. BOYD, Sec. 108

A. O. H. NO. 6, WILL HOLD A SPECIAL meeting at 215 Hester St. on Friday evening the 12th, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of PHILIP CLARE, G. P. THOS. DONLEN, G. A. S. 253

A MEETING OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION T. A. B. Society will be held in the school hall, East 16th St. near Ave. A, on Thursday, Jan. 11th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Rev. Dr. MORRIS, Pres. CHARLES W. LE, Sec. 2

A GRAND PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE held at the Hall of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, of N. Y., cor. of 34th St. and 5th Ave., this Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Speaking by Henry B. Mulhall and Peter Kelly, Esq., Counselor at Law. Singing by Miss Canavan, Mrs. Corbett, Miss A. B. H. and others. Music by the Leo Brothers on the violin and piano. THOS. CONNOR, Pres. HENRY T. CARROLL, Sec. 108

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING OF the Young Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, of N. Y., will be held at their hall, cor. of 34th St. and 5th Ave., this Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Speaking by the following gentlemen—Messrs. Cameron, O'Donnell and Mulhall. Singing by Messrs. Kearns, Birch and White, also the Morrow Sisters and Annie Brown. N. B. HARRISON, G. P. V. O'CONNOR, Sec. BARTHOLOMEW KELLY, Sec. Sec. PATRICK DOOLEY. 125

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 3, Brooklyn, E. D., will hold a public Temperance meeting this evening, at their hall, cor. of Grand and 7th sts. The following gentlemen will be present to instruct and entertain the audience. Speakers: Messrs. Madden, Marland and others. Singers: Mr. Langdon, Master P. Grace and others. JAMES FLETCHER, Pres. BRYAN MAHONY, Sec. 121

GREAT FENIAN LECTURE BY D. A. A. BUTTON, Esq., on Saturday evening, at half past 8, at 234 St. at 7 o'clock. Go, hear of Ireland, her sorrows, trials and hopes. Admission, 35 cents. 57

MONITOR LODGE, No. 528, F. AND A. M.—The Brethren are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their Lodge Room, No. 8 Union Square, Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, J. E. LEVICK. By order of J. O'CONNOR, Sec. R. YAMS, Master. The fraternity are likewise respectfully invited to attend. 259

THE FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. Society, No. 3, of the City of New York, will hold a Public Temperance Meeting at their hall, corner of 23d St. and 5th Ave., this Thursday evening, Jan. 11th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., speaking by Mr. John McNeill, President of the St. James Society. Mr. Johnston and others. Singing by Messrs. Landey, Larkin, Clark and others. At a regular quarterly meeting of the society, held at their hall, on Sunday, Jan. 14th, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term of three months:—For President, Mr. George Smith; for Vice President, Thomas J. Carr; for Recording Secretary, P. O'CONNOR; for Corresponding Secretary, Michael Brown; for Financial Secretary, Bartholomew Donovan; for Treasurer, James Clarke; for Marshal, John O'Shaughnessy; for Steward, Daniel D. Gysin. Directors and Trustees, elected for the ensuing year:—Owen Lomin, Matthew O'Sullivan, Cornelius Howard, Thomas Sheehan and Patrick Kennedy. GEORGE SMITH, Pres. P. O'CONNOR, Sec. Sec. N. B. The Ball Committee will meet after the business meeting. JAMES DELANEY, Chairman of Ball Committee. 102

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS AND HARNESSES for sale, family carriages, buggies, grocers' and business wagons of all kinds, and 100 new and second hand sleighs selling off cheap, 10 Nevins St. Brooklyn. 304

FOR SALE—ONE GREY MARE, 8 YEARS old, sound and kind, weighs 12 cwt.; suit a cart. Must be sold. Apply at 3 Macdougal St. tin shop, until sold. 34

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and a good cart horse. Call for 3 days, N. E. cor. 48th St. 4th Avenue. 4

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 15 HANDS high, 6 years old, fit for express, price \$90; also bay horse, 15 hands high, price \$45; also spring cart, price \$35. Inquire 22 Christopher St. near Greenwich St. 79

FOR SALE—3 HORSES—1 CART HORSE, 16 hands high; price \$30. One bay horse, suitable for a business or grocery wagon; price \$75. One sorrel, suitable for a cart; price \$150. Wanted sound and kind, 98 Mercer St. 98

FOR SALE—2 MARES—ONE 16 HANDS high; \$60. Also a good work mare; \$40. Light wagon and harness; \$40. This stock must be sold, 131 Washington St. 83

HORSES FOR SALE—2 HEAVY HORSES, suitable for coal carts; also 6 good business horses, aged 6 years old, just arrived from Montreal; also a Shetland pony, wagon and harness will be sold separate or together. To be seen at 152 Myrtle Ave. near Gold St. Brooklyn. 273

COAL FROM THE MACDONALD & MACDONALD'S YARD. The best red ash, local, mountain and highland stone, grate and furnace, at the lowest market price. 2,000 lbs. to ton, all under cover, from No. 216 West 27th St. bet. 9th and 10th Avenues, M. MACDONALD. 417

\$11 PER TON FOR 2,000 POUNDS OF the best red ash and Locust Mountain stone, grate and furnace coal, screened and delivered, at 343 Bowers, and 79 Horatio St. 4